



Early Journal Content on JSTOR, Free to Anyone in the World

This article is one of nearly 500,000 scholarly works digitized and made freely available to everyone in the world by JSTOR.

Known as the Early Journal Content, this set of works include research articles, news, letters, and other writings published in more than 200 of the oldest leading academic journals. The works date from the mid-seventeenth to the early twentieth centuries.

We encourage people to read and share the Early Journal Content openly and to tell others that this resource exists. People may post this content online or redistribute in any way for non-commercial purposes.

Read more about Early Journal Content at <http://about.jstor.org/participate-jstor/individuals/early-journal-content>.

JSTOR is a digital library of academic journals, books, and primary source objects. JSTOR helps people discover, use, and build upon a wide range of content through a powerful research and teaching platform, and preserves this content for future generations. JSTOR is part of ITHAKA, a not-for-profit organization that also includes Ithaka S+R and Portico. For more information about JSTOR, please contact support@jstor.org.

July 27, 1900

1904

[Inclosure.]

For the week ended July 14, 1900.

Passengers examined..... 358 | Passengers vaccinated..... 20

OUT-DOOR DEPARTMENT.

Vessels disinfected	6	Vessels inspected and entered.....	5
Viveros disinfected	11	Vessels inspected and cleared.....	23
Pieces of baggage disinfected for pas- sengers and soldiers.	1, 281	Immigrants inspected	41

Mortuary report for week ended July 11, 1900.

Bronchitis	5	Marasmis.....	7
Dysentery	3	Meningitis	14
Enteritis.....	16	Malaria.....	2
Yellow fever	5	Pneumonia	2
Typhoid fever	6	Tuberculosis.....	12
Pernicious malarial fever	5	Uræmia.....	1
Intestinal infection.....	2	Deaths from all causes.....	113

Report of yellow fever in Remedios not true.

MATANZAS, CUBA, July 12, 1900.

SIR: I have the honor to state that the newspapers having reported the appearance of yellow fever in Remedios, Acting Assistant Surgeon Escobar was directed by wire to investigate the statement and report.

His answer received to-day, which I inclose herewith, shows that there was no truth in the report.

CAIBARIEN, July 12, 1900.

Investigated carefully yellow fever at Remedios. Not only are no cases, but the public health is excellent. The 4 doctors in practice, the mayor, and several friends gave me absolute security of the nonexistence of yellow fever.

ESCOBAR,
Quarantine Officer.

Dr. GUITÉRAS, U. S. Marine-Hospital Service, Matanzas, Cuba.

Respectfully,

M. G. GUITÉRAS,

Passed Assistant Surgeon, U. S. M. H. S.

The SURGEON-GENERAL,

U. S. Marine-Hospital Service.

Yellow fever at Santa Clara.

MATANZAS, CUBA, July 12, 1900.

SIR: I have the honor to state, that yesterday the status of the yellow fever outbreak in the Province of Santa Clara, as reported by Chief Surgeon Frank J. Ives, was as follows: Six cases under treatment, in hospital, in the town of Santa Clara. Two cases in the military camp at Esperanza, situated about 10 miles from Santa Clara. These cases occurred on the fifth and sixth day after the troops had been moved to this camp. No new cases have been reported at Sagua la Grande.

The newspaper reports of yellow fever among the troops at Remedio and Cienfuegos have not been confirmed.

Respectfully,

G. M. GUITÉRAS,

Passed Assistant Surgeon, U. S. M. H. S.

The SURGEON-GENERAL,

U. S. Marine-Hospital Service.